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ABSTRACT

Off-campus and external degree programs in Georgia were surveyed in 1978-79 to examine the quality of education of off-campus offerings and standards in teacher education, certification, and staff development. Information was obtained from public school superintendents regarding off-campus credit courses and from colleges located within and outside the state to verify their involvement in off-campus programs. Thirty-nine colleges and universities located in Georgia offered off-campus degree work during the 1978-79 academic year, and 10 out-of-state schools provided off-campus work in Georgia, mainly at military installations. Teacher education programs were one of the major off-campus areas of concentration, and in many cases the work was offered for certification or recertification purposes. The majority of the institutions providing teacher education courses were public colleges and universities located within the state. Types of off-campus offerings and programs offered at military installations and Georgia colleges and universities are examined. Recommendations are offered by the Commission on Off Campus Teacher Education on out-of-state institutions, standards for institutions on military bases, and accreditation. A bibliography and maps indicating the locations of course offerings are included. (SW)

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Issues for Education Series

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Off Campus/External Degree Education in Georgia

A Status Report

HE 017 855

About The Commission

The Professional Standards Commission was created by the General Assembly in March, 1976, to make recommendations to the State Board of Education regarding standards for "the preparation, certification, and professional growth of those persons who teach or perform educational duties in the school systems or schools" of Georgia.

The Professional Standards Commission may recommend to the State Board of Education standards for:

- Certification of educational personnel to practice in the public schools of Georgia;
- Pre-service preparation of personnel;
- Accreditation of teacher education programs;
- Certification through in-service training (staff development);
- Objective measurement and evaluation of teaching competence as a basis of teacher certification;
- Examination on subject matter for certifying educational personnel;
- Committees in teacher education institutions to screen teacher candidates on the basis of academic, personal, and emotional fitness for the profession.

The Commission operates under a mandate from the Georgia Legislature in accordance with the "Georgia Professional Standards Act," approved March 25, 1976, as amended by an Act approved March 24, 1977, as amended by an Act approved April 16, 1979.

The Commission is composed of carefully screened professionals representing all levels of instruction from kindergarten through college, including teachers and administrators. It also includes representatives from the State Department of Education and from local school boards. The Governor appoints Georgia residents from nominees submitted by professional educator organizations. The State Superintendent of Schools appoints the representative from the Georgia Department of Education.

Service on the Commission is voluntary. Commission members are personally disinterested but professionally concerned. They serve without compensation. Reimbursement is made for travel, lodging, and meals directly related to Commission business. Teachers are provided released time for Commission business.

The Professional Standards Commission serves a unique function for education in Georgia as it provides a continuing broad-based examination of the quality of educational personnel at both the preparatory and performance level, including not only beginning teachers but also experienced teachers, supervisors, and administrators. This role is essential to the continuous updating of professional qualifications and hence improvement of leadership and classroom instruction at all levels in Georgia schools.

Georgia

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS COMMISSION

Issues for Education Series

Off Campus/External Degree Education in Georgia

A Status Report

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From The Commission Chairman

Concern for quality education at all levels and in all situations—and especially in off campus and external degree environments—was a continuing concern voiced by Georgians who attended and spoke at public hearings held by the Commission across the State.

To examine the need for this concern and to determine what, if any, relationship exists between that concern and quality standards in teacher education, certification, and staff development in this State, the Georgia Professional Standards Commission assembled research information on off campus and external degree programs in Georgia.

This monograph is a status report of the off campus and external degree programs that existed in the State of Georgia during one academic year—fall 1978 through spring 1979. For the first time a comprehensive look at the total off campus/external degree program situation in Georgia has been completed.

While the Commission's legislated area of concern is teacher education programs—a major thrust of this report—the report is offered herewith for its unique examination of this area of educational concern and for the factual information which was assembled by the research. That information has value for educational policy makers and for all Georgians who are concerned about the quality of education in this State.

During the one nine-month academic year covered by this report, some 1200 education classes were conducted in off campus situations in Georgia. Approximately 9700 students enrolled in these classes for some 48,500 student credit hours in education.

While the term off campus is difficult to define with exactness and may vary from institution to institution as the reader will see, the foregoing figures indicate that during the academic year studied the equivalent of 1,617 beginning teachers received their professional education courses in an off campus environment. (Thirty quarter hours in appropriate Professional Education Courses are required for professional certification at the four-year level, according to *Teacher Certification in Georgia,* April 1978). Obviously, a specific 1,617 teachers did not take all of their education course work in off campus classes. But the question may arise, what is the relationship in the availability of certified teachers, in quality education, in how students perform in the classroom and in life, and in off campus education.

After study and examination of this research material by the Commission's Subcommittee on Off Campus/External Degree Programs,

the Commission sought the input of other Georgia educators. Realizing the scope of its recommendations in this area, the Commission disseminated pertinent sections of its research and concerns in this area to deans/department heads of education in all public and private colleges and universities in Georgia and to others concerned with teacher education in Georgia. Their responses, suggestions, and comments were given due consideration as the Subcommittee and the Commission finalized recommendation to the State Board of Education. (Those recommendations are on Page 27.)

The Commission recognizes the caution and concern that exist in regard to the possible implementation of these recommendations. As Georgia educators, policymakers, and laymen formulate their position on this important educational issue, we hope, and believe, that the factual research data assembled in this report have value for all educational policymakers and for all Georgians who share a concern for the quality of education in this State.

Milton S. McDonald

Milton S. McDonald
Chairman

Introduction

Traditional institutions of higher education received a barrage of criticism during the late 1960's and early 1970's. Too rigid and bureaucratic, some said. They lack diversity, said others. Schools are designed only for a full-time resident student who is 18 to 21 years of age, others charged. At the same time these charges were being leveled at the institutions, society was experiencing changes outside the institutions of higher education that would alter traditional educational programs.

A new clientele for higher education was an evident major change. This new clientele was created by several interrelated societal factors—the economy, the women's movement, the nature of a "mobile" society, the need for education to "get ahead" in one's work. This new clientele can be characterized as a part-time student/full-time employee who is older than 21 years of age and who has major family and/or job responsibilities. For him, many colleges and universities began to adapt their degrees, programs, curricula, course content, and instructional methods. He was the challenge; those adaptations were the response.

Extensive off campus instruction was one outgrowth of this response. Colleges and universities began to extend themselves to this population that could not meet the demands of being a full-time resident student. A variety of off campus programs evolved. Basically those programs can be classified into three major categories:

- The off campus credit course which has the traditional on campus classroom instruction and requirements but is conducted away from the home campus. The student still must meet certain residency requirements such as attending a certain percentage of the degree program on the main campus before a degree may be awarded.
- The full degree program offered basically in the traditional sense of college work but away from the home campus. No residency requirement exists for the student; the full degree can be earned entirely away from the main campus. As with the category above, the only difference in the programs off campus and those programs on campus is their location.
- The external degree program which uses nontraditional methods for admission, instruction, and/or course requirements. Generally, the characteristics include: (1) extremely flexible admission standards; (2) academic credit for previous life/work experiences; (3) flexible response to transfer for prior college credit; (4) student-generated programs of study; (5) self-paced learning experiences; and (6) minimal or no residency requirements.[1]

Not all external degree programs fit these characteristics. There are variations on how a full degree may be obtained entirely external to an institution.

[1]Victor Baldi, "External Degree Programs: In Search of New Definitions for Quality," *North Central Association Quarterly,* 51 (Fall 1976), p. 275.

Other names have also been used to describe such a degree. Those names include the Nontraditional Degree Program, the Extended Degree Program, the Non-Residential Degree Program, and the Distance Education Program. The common characteristic for all these external programs is their goal to award a degree to a student for the completion of a program of study which was not carried out in the traditional or residential setting of a college campus.

Well-known examples of institutions offering external programs include Thomas Edison College in New Jersey, the New York Regents External Degree Program, Walden University in Florida, University Without Walls (Antioch College), Florida International University, Minnesota University-School Without Walls, and the Oklahoma State Programs.

With this type of college program, as with any type of college program, there are varying degrees of quality. Throughout higher education attention has been directed to the question of the quality of expanding off campus programs. State governments, national and regional accrediting associations, colleges and universities that do not offer off campus work, students, and the general public all share this concern. A number of states have passed legislation to provide for licensure of degree granting institutions. Such legislation involves the creation of minimum standards and the evaluation of institutional quality. Licensure laws vary from state to state in provisions and in intent, but there are three common elements in all such legislation—exempted institutions, consumer protection provisions, and minimum standards.[2]

Regional accrediting bodies around the county are asserting the greater pressure to assure quality in off campus programs, according to an article in *The Wall Street Journal*.[3] Several accrediting agencies have begun indepth screening of the off campus courses offered by member institutions. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) is one of these. During regular overall institutional accreditation, general standards are required for special programs offered by an institution. Standard Nine, *Standards of the College Delegate Assembly*, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, December 14, 1977, contains requirements for accreditation of these special programs. SACS has begun an assessment investigation of the off campus full degree programs of each of its accredited colleges or universities. Upon completion of this project, SACS expects to respond to the quality of degree programs that are completed entirely off the home campus. The goal is to assure quality education for students and the public. As of November 1979, 163 of 730 surveyed accredited institutions had full degree off campus programs at 500 locations throughout the world. SACS announced plans to solicit detailed information from these 163 colleges and universities beginning in January 1980. Off campus programs are to be requested by institution, as part of SACS's annual reporting system, so that an updated source of information will be readily available.

[2]James R. Mingle, *State Regulation of Off-Campus Programs and Out-of-State Institutions*. Issues in Higher Education. Number 12 (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board, 1978), p. 1.

[3]Andy Paztor and Rich Jaroklovsky, "Colleges Find Dollars in Branches for Adults, But Some Lose Quality," *The Wall Street Journal*, 21 May 1979, sec. 1, p. 1A.

The information for this research monograph was compiled for the Georgia Professional Standards Commission by Consultant Dr. Elizabeth Farokhi. Dr. Farokhi holds an Ed.D. in Postsecondary Administration from the University of Georgia. She has also served as a Consultant to the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

Several techniques were utilized to assemble the research information which is the basis of this report. The education officers at each of the military installations in Georgia and the out of state colleges and universities operating degree programs on these bases were contacted by letter and by telephone. The staff of the Board of Regents furnished information as requested on the operations of the off campus courses provided by the thirty-three institutions comprising the University System of Georgia. Off campus quarterly enrollment reports, specifying the college or university providing the course, the name of the course and the level of instruction, the location, the instructor, and the enrollment were also provided by the Regents. DeKalb Community College—the only public institution of higher learning in Georgia not operated by the Board of Regents—provided similar data. The Private College Standards division in the Georgia Department of Education provided indepth assistance to the Consultant and the Commission in relation to the colleges and universities that fall under the jurisdiction of the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978. The thirty-four private colleges and universities in the State were contacted individually to determine if they operated any off campus programs.

A survey was conducted throughout the State, requesting information from the 187 public school superintendents regarding off campus credit courses operating within their respective areas. After these responses were received, the various InState and out of state colleges reported to be operating off campus/external degree programs in Georgia were contacted to verify their involvement in off campus programs. A number of the out of state institutions listed in the survey responses no longer operated within the State and reported no plans for beginning or reimplementing programs in Georgia. (The reader will recall that the status report in this monograph is for only one academic year, fall 1978 through spring 1979.)

The report was compiled from all these sources. This first, comprehensive examination of the status of off campus and external degree education in Georgia contains information that will assist those concerned with higher education in becoming more knowledgeable as to what exists and will be useful for policymakers at the institutional and at the State levels.

Thirty-nine colleges and universities located in Georgia offered off campus degree work during the 1978-1979 acadmic year. The majority of these off campus programs offered only some courses for credit, but a few offered a full degree program away from the home campus. No Georgia institution offered work or degrees in an external degree category. Ten out of state colleges and universities operated degree programs within Georgia; eight of these programs were off campus full degree programs. Only Pepperdine University (California) and Nova University (Florida) classified their programs as external degree programs. Table 1 lists the 49 colleges and universities—39 Georgia institutions and 10 out of state institutions—that provided off campus degree work in Georgia during 1978-1979. Location by county where these classes were held is recounted in Map 1.

College Education on Military Installations

Since the early 1970's education has been used as a major recruitment tool for the volunteer armed services. As a result, military personnel have become an important clientele for colleges and universities. A large number of this student group are highly mobile during the short time they are in the service, thereby posing a unique problem which the traditional college student never had to encounter. For this reason, many colleges and universities have been indifferent to making the adjustments necessary to meet these uncommon needs. A relatively small number of schools have responded to the college education desires of service personnel but the educational programs have been quite limited and usually have been offered as extension centers of the main campus, often as much as several thousand miles away from the home campus. Problems have resulted from this arrangement. And in turn, tremendous amounts of criticism have arisen concerning educational quality of these programs.

The Council on Postsecondary Education recently identified some of these problems that are shared by extension centers — whether on military installations or not. The Council found that many of the institutions have:

- entered extension operations with no previous experience;
- sponsored off campus programs for which there were no counterparts on the main campus;
- formalized a different standard of quality in acceptable earned credits; and
- offered off campus courses usually as short-term ventures rather than as relatively permanent units.*

Military installations are federal entities and are exempt from the jurisdiction of the geographic locality of the base. Consequently, the educational programs on these bases have not been subject to state approval or regulations which may apply to the same programs not on military bases. There is not a central monitoring system for educational programs on military installations. Only through regional accreditation of an institution's main campus has some assurance of quality for extension courses offered on military bases been assured.

Currently the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA) is working with regional accrediting associations to provide systematic review of extension work on military bases. This review is being undertaken through a project entitled "Case Study of Off-Campus Postsecondary Education on Military Bases." The project is sponsored by COPA and the Department of Defense. A select group of bases have been chosen within each regional ac-

*T. Edward Hollander, "A New Clientele Seeks Education," *Compact*, (Spring 1977), p. 17.

crediting area in an effort to obtain an accurate picture of degree programs being offered on selected bases. Fort Stewart and Hunter Air Force Base have been selected for study in Georgia. At this time the study is for informational purposes only, not for accreditation. Summary reports were scheduled for early 1980.

The civilian and military higher education communities joined in a common effort in 1972 with the creation of the Servicemen's Opportunity Colleges (SOC) designed to coordinate administrative procedures and improve access for military personnel; to educate the higher education community on needs and problems of military personnel; and to aid the military in understanding the resources, limits, and requirements of civilian higher education.[3] SOC may grant membership to an entire institution or simply to divisions or specific programs of an institution. Some of the criteria for membership include:

- institution fully accredited by nationally recognized agency;
- flexible entrance requirements that assess ability and potential for necessary achievement for college-level work;
- recognize learning from military experience as it applies to the program of study;
- institution provides policies that will minimize loss of credit and avoid duplication as student moves;
- institution allows student through nontraditional means at least 25 percent of a program of study;
- limit residency requirements to 25 percent of program with no time restriction or provide a waiver of residency upon petition, if conditions warrant;
- provide options in curricula that are flexible enough to be achieveable under military conditions;
- institution assures availability of instructional support; and
- institution provides a policy-level administrator on the main campus to oversee program, a counselor for military advisement, and (optional) a supervisor of the program.[4]

The *1979 SOC Directory* lists 324 colleges in the United States, including the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico, that meet the criteria for membership. Another 68 were added in June 1979. Georgia institutions included in the *1979 SOC Directory* are Armstrong State College, Augusta College, Columbus College, DeKalb Community College, Georgia Military College, Middle Georgia College, and South Georgia College.

A task force for exploring the issue of education for service personnel and the types of coordination and cooperation needed between military and civilian authorities was established in 1975 by the Education Commission of the States. That task force agreed that:

> it is critically important that postsecondary institutions and the states cooperate effectively with the military to

[3] *SOC 79 Directory* (Washington, D.C.: Servicemen's Opportunity Colleges, 1979), p. 1.

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.

> insure . . . programs . . . of the highest quality. Equally important, the transition from military service to continuing postsecondary instruction should be as smooth as possible.[1]

Six major recommendations resulted from this study. Some of them include:

- States should play a strong leadership role in planning and coordinating educational opportunities for military personnel.
- States need to identify ways to protect quality of education programs with emphasis on encouraging recognized accrediting agencies to strengthen their evaluation of off campus and out of state programs.
- States should establish mechanisms for local cooperation among military bases and local communities.[2]

The key person in determining what programs will be offered on a military installation is usually the base commander. Cost of instruction, past efforts on the base, range of offerings, and scheduling in relation to military needs are all important in his choice. If inState institutions are reluctant to operate, then the commander turns to those out of state institutions willing to come to the base.[3]

Education officers identify the education needs of military personnel and work closely with the institutions offering instruction on the base. These education officers are usually civil service personnel at army centers; military personnel at navy and air force bases often perform this assignment in addition to their other military duties.

Education on Military Installations in Georgia

Within Georgia 10 of 12 military installations provided college courses for military personnel during the 1978-1979 academic year. (See Map 2.) Main campuses of institutions providing these college courses were located both inState and out of state. (See Table 2.) Degrees offered ranged from an associate of arts to a doctorate of ministry. In most instances, at each base there was a coordinator representing the college or university providing the degree program. Faculty members were usually recruited from the local area where the base is situated; generally those faculty members met the same requirements as faculty members at the home campus of the institution.

Many of the institutions restrict enrollment to active military personnel and their dependents. However, civilian personnel are permitted to enroll if they are allowed to enter the military installations. Examples of civilian enrollments in courses on military installations are exhibited by Georgia

[1] *Final Report and Recommendations: Task Force on State, Institutional and Federal Responsibilities in Providing Postsecondary Educational Opportunity to Service Personnel, Report No. 94* (Denver: Education Commission of the States, January 1977), p. 1.

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 1-3.

[3] Hollander, "A New Clientele," p. 18.

College at Fort Gordon and Georgia State University at Fort Benning where some 20 to 25 percent of enrolled students during 1978-1979 were active military personnel.

Concern for quality education was voiced by representatives of institutions operating on military installations. Some form of quality check on programs is reported by all schools. The most frequent checks are student evaluations of course and faculty, periodic visitations on the base by accrediting agencies and representatives from the home campus, and contact between the local coordinator with students, home campus, and the base education officer.

Georgia has also evidenced concern for educational quality within military installations. The State has no legal authority to regulate operations on a military base. But in early 1979 the State Department of Education and the State Office of Veterans Affairs approved a written agreement aimed at examining education programs offered by out of state institutions. In short, the agreement provides exemption for out of state colleges and universities operating on military installations within Georgia at the time the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978[1] went into effect, but any new institution or new program implemented by the existing institutions must have State approval under the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act before receiving Veterans Administration approval. This applies both to public and private colleges and universities. Since this agreement was implemented, no out of state institution had had to undergo State approval as of January 1980. However, Central Michigan University, operating on several military installations, voluntarily submitted an application and was approved. Central Michigan was exempt under both the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act and the agreement between the State Department of Education and the Office of Veterans Affairs.

Individual colleges and universities and/or military installations provided the Commission specific information regarding particular degree programs. Much of this information is compiled in Table 3 and Table 4. Generalizations about, or comparisons of, enrollments, costs, and programs are difficult for a variety of definitions were used by the institutions supplying the data. Yet, a summary of selected information may be helpful.

Of the 10 Georgia military bases providing college courses, Fort Stewart had the largest number of colleges and universities—9—operating on a single base. Five of the nine were from out of state. Robins Air Force Base was the only military installation that provided credit toward a college degree from only public inState institutions. Fort Gordon, with 5, had the largest number of inState institutions providing college courses. Overall, 8 out of state colleges and 12 inState colleges operated on military bases in Georgia during 1978-1979. As of June 1979, the Marine Corps Logistics Base (Albany) no longer provided educational opportunities at the college level for its active personnel. In September 1979, Valdosta State College, for the first time, began a Master of Science degree in six program areas at Moody

[1]The Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978 is aimed at maintaining set standards for private colleges and universities, both inState and out of state, in order for them to operate legally in Georgia (see discussion of this law under "Private Colleges and Universities, below). The law became effective in January 1979.

Air Force Base. Most of the inState institutions began operating in Georgia as early as 1970. The largest number of out of state colleges and universities began their operations during 1975 and 1976.

In 1975 a group of public inState colleges formed the TARO Consortium at Fort Stewart. No degree program was offered, only courses from the general core curriculum. Armstrong State College provided basic math courses, Georgia Southern College offered basic English courses, and Savannah State College offered social science courses. One coordinator, representing all three colleges, was provided at the base. As of August 1979, Armstrong State College withdrew from the Consortium. A spokesman at the school stated that lack of adequate administrative personnel and competition from out of state institutions which offered "less challenging education programs for their students than the inState institutions" were the major reasons for withdrawal. In order to compete, Armstrong felt it would have to lower its standards for quality instruction. The spokesman concluded that Armstrong felt it could not compete with what it believed to be inappropriate education. During fall quarter 1979 at a new location only two blocks off the base, Armstrong State College offered the same courses it previously offered at Fort Stewart. Savannah State College and Georgia Southern College continued operation of the Consortium; only Savannah State provided courses for military personnel during fall 1979. Savannah State also reported plans to expand to Hunter Army Airfield in the area of real estate courses for winter quarter 1980.

At Robins Air Force Base three public colleges formed the Robins Resident Center during 1970. This Center provides on the base undergraduate education for military personnel. Macon Junior College provides lower division courses leading to a degree in business. Fort Valley State College offers an associate and a baccalaureate degree in electronics. The Resident Center is staffed with a full-time administrator; most faculty are from the home campuses.

Georgia Institute of Technology provides a unique education offering at four military installations. The program provides graduate work in seven areas through a Video-based Instructional System. A Master of Science degree can be earned in aerospace engineering, electrical engineering, engineering science and mechanics, information and computer science, industrial systems engineering, mechanical engineering, and industrial management. There are no onbase institutional representatives; one campus representative is on each base three hours per quarter for registering and advising students. Normally, a local military educational counselor serves as the local contact and manages the logistics of video cassette tapes, texts, and exams.

Georgia Military College is the only private inState institution which offers college credit on a military base in Georgia. Georgia Military College is also the only inState institution which offers a college degree on a military installation outside Georgia. A program of study toward an associate degree is provided at Bartsdale Air Force Base in Louisiana, Blythesville Air Force Base in Arkansas, Kingsville Naval Air Station in Texas, and Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri.

Pepperdine University (California) operates a masters degree program on three military bases in Georgia. Of all degrees and programs provided by

both inState and out of state colleges and universities on a military installation in Georgia, only Pepperdine termed its program an external degree program. Commission research found faculty requirements and quality checks for the Pepperdine program comparable to those of other institutions of higher education operating "off campus" programs.

A unique degree program for military chaplains was located at Fort Stewart. Drew University (New Jersey) provides a two-year program for chaplains to earn a Doctorate in Ministry. The program is designed for one year of course work (two semesters) and one year for dissertation writing. Eleven students were enrolled during 1978-1979. The year of course work consists of three courses per semester. Each course meets two weekends per month and is taught by faculty members from the home campus. At the end of the 1979-1980 academic year, Drew University plans to reevaluate the degree program to determine if it will be continued.

Overall, the majority of courses offered on military bases are not directly related to teacher preparation or certification. However during the 1978-1979 academic year, Georgia Southern College and the University of Georgia (at Fort Gordon) and Georgia State University (at Fort Benning) did provide graduate classes in education for both military personnel and civilians.

Off Campus Degree Programs in Georgia Colleges and Universities

University System of Georgia

The University System of Georgia operates 33 public colleges and universities throughout the State. Governing power for these institutions is vested in the Board of Regents, which was constitutionally established in 1931. This Board is responsible for all aspects of the operation and development of the University System. Various programs and degrees are provided at 15 junior colleges, 14 senior colleges, and 4 universities.

Off campus credit courses are extensive and involve a number of these public institutions. The Board of Regents provides written policy and guidelines for off campus credit offerings which must be met by the individual institutions providing the off campus work. There are no basic differences in requirements for instruction and instructors off campus or on campus.

Most of the institutions providing off campus programs offer credit courses in only one or two fields and at several degree levels. One unique format of the off campus program is the resident center which is approved by the Board as a degree program offered "on campus," though in reality it may be several hundred miles from the home campus of the sponsoring institution. The major purpose of these centers is to provide a full degree program through which a student may earn all credits needed to meet the residency requirements of the institution.[1] These centers are usually located at military installations or at other collegiate sites. Due to the nature of the military, it is difficult, if not impossible, for those enrolled in a degree program to meet the residency requirements at the institution from which they are working toward a degree. The college or university which sponsors a resident center at other institutions usually has established it temporarily to assist a new institution or a new degree program until it can function independently. The only centers outside military installations in 1978-1979 were Georgia State University at Albany State College, where a variety of graduate programs had been initiated, and Georgia Southern College at Brunswick Junior College, where masters and specialists degrees in teacher education were available.

Overall, off campus classes throughout the University System were found operating at local area public schools, prisons, hospitals, churches, private

[1]Seventy-five (75) percent of the coursework is required on campus for an undergraduate degree and fifty (50) percent of the coursework is required on campus for a master's degree.

businesses, city or State buildings, other college campuses, military bases, and other accessible sites.

During the 1978-1979 academic year, 25 institutions in the University System offered over 1400 courses in 106 different counties in Georgia (see Map 3 and Table 5). Eight of these institutions provided degree work on four military installations within the State (see section on military base education, above.) One third of the schools provided only associate degree or core curriculum courses; Armstrong State College offered only baccalaureate degree work; the remaining institutions made available both undergraduate and graduate levels of course work. Nine colleges and universities offered some teacher education programs.

Courses outside the State of Georgia were offered by two public inState institutions. During fall quarter 1978 the University of Georgia provided courses in art and landscape architecture at both the undergraduate and graduate levels of instruction in Cortona, Italy, as well as at a geological field school in Desota, Alabama. Georgia Institute of Technology offered architectural courses in Paris, France. These courses were at the undergraduate level and were for the full academic year. Five or six courses were offered each quarter.

DeKalb Community College

DeKalb Community College is Georgia's only publicly supported institution of higher learning that is locally controlled. This two-year institution, founded in 1963, receives State aid through the Junior College Act of 1958. It is governed by the DeKalb County Board of Education.

Off campus credit courses, generally directed toward the Associate of Science degree, are offered each quarter. Those courses totalled 124 for the 1978-1979 academic year. (See Table 6.) The majority of these courses and enrollments were reported on two military installations—Fort Gordon, near Augusta, and Fort McPherson, near Atlanta (see section on military base education, above).

Non-military off campus courses, 34 in number, were located in a variety of sites, including General Motors and the IRS Office in DeKalb County, Mobil Chemical Corporation and the Board of Education in Newton County, and St. Joseph's Infirmary in Fulton County.

Overall, DeKalb Community College offered off campus degree programs in six counties (see Map 4). Faculty members in these off campus courses were designated as part time and were usually recruited from the local area where the courses were being offered. These faculty members had to meet the same qualifications and requirements as those teaching on the main campus. This requirement includes at least a master's degree in the area of instruction. DeKalb Community College tries to adhere voluntarily to the Board of Regents policies as closely as possible, including the residency requirements for a minimum of off campus courses for a student enrolled in a particular degree program.

Private Colleges and Universities

The private colleges and universities in Georgia are independently governed and financed mainly through private sources. Numbering 34—the same number as the public collegiate sector—they consist of 9 junior colleges, 22 senior colleges, and 3 institutions that provide only graduate courses. Three of the private colleges—Columbia Theological Seminary, Interdenominational Theological Seminary, Toccoa Falls College—are exclusively religious training institutions.

Off campus programs within the private collegiate sector are not as extensive as those in the public college sector. During the 1978-1979 academic year only 13 of these private schools offered one or more courses off their main campuses (see Map 5 and Table 7). Seven of these provided educational opportunities at correctional institutions throughout the State. Mercer University in Atlanta and Piedmont College focused their off campus programs exclusively on the prisons. Truett McConnell College began its off campus programs at the correctional facilities at Alto in 1973; those programs continue there; and the college has branched out into other areas as well. During 1978-1979 Brewton Parker provided programs at six correctional institutions across the State as well as at other sites. Georgia Military College provided degree programs at three area prisons and at Fort Gordon and Moody Air Force Base. It was, in fact, the only private Georgia college that provided degree programs on a military base during 1978-1979. It also provided courses toward an associate degree on military installations in four states outside Georgia (see section on military base education, above).

Overall, during 1978-1979 private colleges and universities in Georgia provided some 570 courses in 37 counties with enrollments totaling approximately 4200 students. The most extensive programs were at Brewton Parker College and Truett McConnell colleges, both junior colleges, where an associate degree could be earned solely through off campus work under adjunct faculty. Most of the other institutions maintained a minimum on campus residency requirement of from one quarter to four quarters, and half of the colleges provided full time faculty from the main campuses for off campus instruction. Generally, degrees available through off campus work were the associate and the baccalaureate degrees. Only Berry College and Brenau provided an off campus master's degree program; Columbia Theological Seminary provided a doctoral program.

Atlanta Christian College did not offer any off campus courses during the 1978-1979 academic year, although it had done so in the past. During the fall of 1979 Atlanta Christian offered one course to 26 students in Lilburn. Wesleyan College began its first off campus course, in the area of business, and seven students were enrolled in Jackson for the fall semester 1979. The Interdenominational Theological Seminary reported plans for extension courses for credit in three urban centers across the State.

The remaining 18 private colleges and universities did not offer off campus programs during 1978-1979. Most have never offered any, nor do they have any plans to do so in the near future. Quality concerns seem to be the reason for not extending their programs beyond the home campus.

Each of the private institutions within Georgia maintains its own quality

controls. There is no overall examination by any outside agency or organization with power to force standards or quality controls in the private collegiate sector. However, Georgia recently passed the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978, which provides for examination of out of state and new inState private or proprietary institutions that grant degrees. Most of the private colleges and universities mentioned above are exempt from this law.

The Act authorizes the State Board of Education to issue licenses to degree granting private colleges; to establish rules, regulations, and procedures for operation; and to investigate applications and complaints. The primary intent of the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978 is to ensure through the application of minimum standards that private, degree granting institutions which operate within Georgia offer programs of at least minimal quality.

Standards in the Georgia Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978 were established from a number of existing sources. Those sources include states with similar laws, such as Florida, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Texas; accrediting criteria used by regional associations such as the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS); specific professional or area associations, such as the Business College Accreditation; non degree criteria in use, especially in the area of consumer protection and advertising; an interim advisory committee which was composed of experts in two year programs, four year programs, and the specialized areas of business, chiropractic, and other areas; and criteria that were appropriate and peculiar to the Georgia law.

So far these standards have worked well in assessing the quality of an institution's program. Some areas of the criteria are more significant than others; professional judgment is a major part of an assessment. The variety and types of institutions, programs, and degrees must be considered as a school's application for approval is processed. However, four areas within the standards criteria are weighted more than others. These include faculty, facilities, curriculum, and objectives. As each program is evaluated, a rating scale is used for the evaluation committee to reach a consensus. If there are major weaknesses within a program, the committee recommends that authorization be denied. Actual procedures for an institution to apply and to be evaluated are outlined in regulations and criteria issued by the Georgia Department of Education.

There are three degrees of recommendation for a degree granting institution which is seeking approval:

- denied approval—institution contained major weaknesses in program(s) but has the right to appeal the State Board's decision;
- provisional authorization—(1) institution found to have a minor deficiency; (2) new institution allowed to operate on one year probation for a two year institution and two year probation for a four year institution, during which time no one is allowed to graduate until State Board grants approval;
- authorization—institution met all criteria satisfactorily and is licensed to operate in Georgia.

Once an institution is approved, it must undergo a renewal process each year. This renewal process is not as extensive as the initial process. However, each time an institution establishes a new program, class, or

school, it must undergo initial evaluation.

Several types of schools are exempt or excluded from the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978. Those include private inState liberal arts colleges and universities that have been fully accredited for ten years or more by a national or regional accrediting agency, State supported institutions and institutions regulated by the Proprietary School Act, law schools that meet Georgia Supreme Court standards, institutions operating on military bases (they are exempt under federal statute), out of state public colleges and universities, and church supported colleges which have as their sole purpose to train individuals for church related occupations. These church supported colleges must meet four criteria in order to be excluded:

- demonstration that shows the institution is solely church supported;
- the original charter;
- an onsite visit to see if operational classes are maintained; and
- examination of objectives to determine if solely religious training is provided.

The Office of Planning and Development of the State Department of Education maintains a list of colleges and universities that have been exempted, excluded, authorized, denied, or reviewed since the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978 became effective in January 1979.

Teacher Education Programs in Georgia

Introduction

Teacher education programs in Georgia range from an associate degree to a doctoral degree in education. Specific courses offered in these programs meet the requirements of the State Department of Education for teacher certification in Georgia. Off campus education classes offered during 1978-1979 were numerous and were primarily directed toward certification/recertification purposes. Most of the other off campus courses provided credit toward a Masters of Education or the Education Specialist Degree, Ed.S.—commonly known as the sixth year program. Overall 14 colleges and universities offered off campus education courses in 95 different counties during the 1978-1979 year (see Map 6 and Table 8). Approximately 1200 classes with an estimated total enrollment of 9700 were reported for fall, winter, and spring quarters, 1978-1979.

National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education

The National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), Washington, D.C., is a national accreditation agency for college and university programs for the preparation of all teachers and other professional school personnel at the elementary and secondary levels. NCATE has been authorized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA) to adopt standards and procedures for accreditation and to determine the accreditation status of institutional programs for preparing teachers and other professional school personnel. NCATE is also recognized by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

New standards for NCATE accreditation were recently adopted and became effective in January 1979. NCATE provides accreditation procedures for both basic and advanced programs for school personnel throughout the United States. Before a program can become eligible for NCATE accreditation, four conditions must be met. Those conditions include state approval of teacher education programs, regional accreditation of the institution, evidence of compliance with affirmative action guidelines, and sufficient graduates from the progam so that followups and evaluations may occur. Each year NCATE publishes a list of accredited institutional programs of teacher education. *The 1978-79 Annual List* includes 17 Georgia colleges and universities with 74 programs.

Georgia Area Teacher Education Service

The Georgia Area Teacher Education Service is an affiliation of higher education institutions, both public and private, and local school systems within a specific geographic area. An Area Teacher Education Service coordinates the resources of colleges and universities in an effort to provide quality off campus services to teachers and other school system personnel at locations convenient to students. It provides college credit courses, staff development activities (credit and noncredit), inservice training programs, workshops, seminars, and other educational activities.

A student must be admitted to one of the participating institutions before registering for a course coordinated by an area teacher service. Credit is awarded by the respective institution to which the student is admitted, not from the area service program. Courses are usually on the graduate level and carry five quarter hours of credit. Not more than half of a master's degree program may be taken through these area service programs. Faculty who teach area service courses are usually recruited from the institution nearest to where the course is being taught. For the 1978-1979 academic year, students were charged $100 per five hour course, but as of September 1979 the charge was reduced to $8[illegible] per five hour course. As a result of this cost change, Mercer University in Macon withdrew from the area teacher service program and implemented its own teacher education program on campus at a reduced rate from the regular tuition charge. A spokesman from the institution stated that the program could not operate successfully at the new rate of the area teacher service.

Not all courses offered through area teacher services are off the main campus of the member institution. A number of colleges and universities offer teacher education courses on campus at the regular area service rate—which is usually a reduction from the regular tuition charged by the institution. Some of these institutions include Berry College, Emory University, Mercer University in Atlanta, and the University of Georgia.

Four major area teacher services provide education courses throughout the State (see Table 9). They include the Atlanta Area Teacher Education Service (AATES), the Coastal Area Teacher Education Service (CATES), the Middle Georgia Area Teacher Education Service (MGATES), and the Northwest Georgia Area Teacher Education Service (NWGATES). Prior to 1978 a fifth area service existed and was known as the Southwest Georgia Area Teacher Education Service (SWGATES). Due to insufficient student enrollment and lack of need for the service, the program was discontinued.

Overall, 23 colleges and universities—including 6 private institutions—participated in the programs of area teacher education services during 1978-1979. Encompassing 41 counties serviced by 12 State supported colleges and universities, CATES is the largest of these area services. AATES services only seven counties. NWGATES has the smallest number of member institutions—six. Georgia State University and the University of Georgia reported membership in all four area services. West Georgia College reported membership in three services. No private college or university reported membership in more than one area service. The majority of public

institutions were members of a single area service. (Location by county of the courses conducted through the area services by specific institutions is found in Map 8 through Map 20, below.)

University System of Georgia

Most off campus teacher education programs in Georgia during 1978-1979 were provided by nine colleges and universities of the University System. These courses offered instruction for elementary/secondary teachers and administrators and vocational education instructors. Major emphasis by these institutions was directed toward certification/recertification process for current school personnel in various public school systems throughout the State.

Approximately 1000 courses—only 102 were at the undergraduate level—were offered in 93 different counties throughout Georgia. For each of the nine participating institutions, this averages 43 courses per quarter with an average enrollment of 359 students. Some 60 percent of the off campus courses were offered in conjunction with the Georgia Area Teacher Education Service programs; other courses were offered independently by the respective colleges and universities. (Total enrollments and total number of courses offered through each area service are summarized in Table 10. Location of courses by individual institution is given in Map 8 through Map 20, below.)

Augusta College was the one public institution that provided only education courses in its 1978-1979 off campus programs; Georgia Southwestern College and West Georgia College had over 90 percent of their off campus programs in education. Other colleges and universities provided 50 percent or more of education classes in their off campus programs. Georgia College was the only institution providing off campus courses exclusively at the graduate level.

The majority of faculty for off campus instruction were classified as full time or regular faculty, except at North Georgia College where faculty were equally divided between full time and part time classifications for teacher education courses.

Off campus education courses were reported at two military installations in Georgia—Fort Gordon and Fort Benning. Georgia State University operated a resident center at Fort Benning. During 1978-1979, 42 graduate courses were offered for credit toward the Masters of Education Degree in the area of administration or counseling and toward the Educational Specialist Degree in the areas of educational administration or elementary education. However, the Ed.S. in elementary education was discontinued as of fall 1979. Enrollments for these classes totaled 653, with 18 percent active military personnel.

Georgia Southern College and the University of Georgia provided nine graduate level education courses at Fort Gordon during 1978-1979. Both institutions offered the courses through the Coastal Area Teacher Education Service (CATES). The University of Georgia cross listed only two courses that Georgia Southern was offering on the base; thus the control and faculty for the courses were under the direction of Georgia Southern. As at Fort Ben-

ning, those enrolled in the graduate courses for the 1978-1979 academic year were primarily civilians. Approximately 20 percent of the 126 students enrolled were active military personnel.

Off campus faculty and courses provided by institutions of the University System are governed by the same policies and guidelines established by the Board of Regents for home campus operations. The Board of Regents has adopted written "Policy for Off Campus Credit Course Offerings" and "Guidelines for Off Campus Credit Courses."

Private Colleges and Universities

Teacher education programs are also offered throughout Georgia by private colleges and universities. The same degrees that are offered for teachers and administrators by public institutions of higher education generally are offered by the private sector. During 1978-1979 off campus education courses were offered by only Berry College, Reinhardt College, and Brenau College. For the academic year 1978-1979, these institutions offered 108 graduate and undergraduate courses in seven counties with enrollments totalling 817.

Reinhardt, a two year institution, provides an associate degree designed for preprofessional training in education. The degree is designed to prepare a student for upper division college work in education. During 1978-1979 Reinhardt taught only two education courses per quarter off campus. All were held at the same location in Murray County. Some 8 to 10 students per class were enrolled.

Berry College offered graduate work in its off campus education program during 1978-1979. This senior college provided 10 courses in four northwestern Georgia counties. Held at various school sites, the courses enrolled 236 students. Though Berry is a member of the Northwest Georgia Area Teacher Education Service (NWGATES), all classes were offered independently. Courses offered through NWGATES were at the graduate level and were conducted on the main campus, thus they were not considered to be part of the off campus program. Faculty who taught off campus courses in 1978-1979 were described as full time or regular faculty.

Brenau also offered off campus teacher education courses during 1978-1979. This senior institution provides undergraduate and graduate level degree work. A Bachelor of Science in several areas, including education, is offered, as is a Master of Education with program concentrations in early childhood education and in middle grades education. Graduate level off campus courses are offered toward an M.Ed. degree as well as for certification/recertification purposes. Most undergraduate off campus courses are taught at the upper division level. During 1978-1979 approximately 50 percent of the classes were taught at the junior/senior year levels. Brenau offered 92 off campus education courses in 8 counties. Students numbered approximately 554.

Out of State Universities

Only two out of state universities offered courses or a degree program in education within Georgia during 1978-1979—Nova University, a private school from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, a public institution. None of the eight out of state colleges and universities operating on Georgia military bases offered courses in education. Neither did they operate outside the boundaries of the military installations.

Since the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978 became effective, fewer out of state colleges have operated within Georgia. This Act appears to have eliminated institutions unwilling to meet the minimum required standards for operation with the State.

Nova University

Nova University offers a Doctorate of Education Program for Educational Leaders, one of the few external degree programs in Georgia. The program is designed for practicing school administrators who already hold an advanced degree. Nova describes this program as an alternative to existing doctoral programs. Basic goals are the same for any program at the doctoral level—traditional or nontraditional—but the methods to achieve these goals are what makes Nova a unique institution.

Nova brings the campus to the student. This allows the participant, as Nova terms a student, to continue his full time job responsibilities while pursuing an advanced degree. Application of developed leadership skills to real life situations is an essential part of Nova's program. The participants in the Educational Leadership Program are organized into local clusters where specific study areas are explored, practical projects are undertaken, and educational activities related to the local community are developed. Each cluster meets regularly for the span of the three year program. Once a month a national lecturer visits each cluster for an intensive all day session. These lecturers, who have backgrounds in academic and practical experience, are responsible for the formal instruction.

There is a national lecturer in each of the eight study areas—Appraising Leadership in Education, Curriculum Development, Education Policy Systems, Evaluation, Finance, Managing Schools, Resources for Improving Education, and Supervision. Within these broad areas, other areas of education are explored. Subsequent local seminars are conducted after the initial extensive subject area lecture; annual summer meetings are held in Washington, D.C., or Miami, where participants meet with Nova staff, experts in other disciplines, and leaders in the political world.

Participants are evaluated by examination and projects or papers. They must pass all eight study areas. Three projects or practicums are required of all participants. Attendance is required at two summer institutes before the doctoral degree is awarded.

Nova University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. According to its 1977-1978 *Bulletin of the National Ed. D. Program for Educational Leaders,* Nova maintained 29 clusters in 12 states and Washington, D.C. The largest number of clusters in any one state was in California and in

Florida. As of September 1979 Nova reported the program was being offered in 17 states plus Washington, D.C., with enrollments totalling approximately 600 participants.

Nova began operation in Georgia in 1973 with a cluster at Griffin. Thirty-four participants enrolled; 18 completed the program. A second cluster in Douglas began in 1976 with 26 people enrolled. As of October, 1979, 8 of those had graduated. New clusters were reported to be forming in the Atlanta area and in South Georgia in late 1979. A local coordinator, usually a Nova graduate, is selected to implement new clusters.

The Georgia State Board of Education, at the time of the development of the Griffin cluster, committed itself to certify the graduates. Later a set of guidelines for certification at the doctoral level was developed. Those guidelines include the requirement that a defense of the research has to be shown before certification approval. Nova does not require any formal "dissertation-defense." (Nova terms the participant's papers a project or practicum.) Procedures established by the State Board specifically require that a formal defense of the final project be conducted by Nova University. Or, if the University chooses not to come to Georgia, then a Georgia committee, with the State Board's concurrence, would have to be established.

(Ed. Note: During its April 1980 meeting, the State Board of Education agreed to allow Nova University to operate its program offering the Doctor of Education degree (Ed.D.) for one year, but denied Nova the authority to offer the Doctor of Public Administration degree.

During the year the Board and staff of the Georgia Department of Education will study the Board's standards by which such programs as those offered by Nova are evaluated.

The Board's action does not affect the validity of degrees already held by Nova graduates in these two areas, and it allows persons who are currently enrolled in the two programs to complete them.

However, the Board directed that Nova not begin any new clusters during the year.)

University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga offered education courses at the graduate level in the State of Georgia during 1978-1979. These courses are designed exclusively for recertification purposes at the T-5 level in the areas of early childhood education, middle grades education, and areas of secondary education.

During the 1978-1979 academic year, the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga offered 32 courses in Whitfield County, Georgia, where 229 teachers were enrolled. For the fall semester 111 students registered for 10 classes; in the spring semester 118 students enrolled in 22 courses.

The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga does not come under the jurisdiction of the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978; it is a public out of state institution. However, a contractual agreement was made in 1977 between the University and Whitfield County Public School System. This program is approved by the Georgia Department of Education for five years.

Conclusion

Off campus degree programs became prevalant during the early 1970's. This was due in part to colleges and universities across the nation adapting to a new, nontraditional student who had different needs from those of the traditional 18 to 21 year old full time resident student. As the off campus programs spread, a variety of nontraditional degrees, programs, and methods were utilized. One of the most controversial degree programs is the external degree which maintains flexibility in admission, transfer of credit, programs of study, methods of instruction, and residency requirements. The most common off campus work is simply courses being offered physically away from the home campus of the college but in the traditional mode of degree work. A third type of off campus program developed which combined all the traditional degree aspects, from admissions to requirements, with the external concept of obtaining the full degree away from the home campus.

Military installations became a haven for many of the nontraditional degree programs. These programs were, in many cases, provided by colleges and universities from outside the state in which the participating base was located. Eventually some of these out of state institutions also began to expand beyond the boundaries of the military installations. As a result of this and the operations of other out of state colleges or universities which had not operated on military bases, out of state off campus programs became widespread in a number of states. Criticism abounded—both substantiated and unsubstantiated—that these out of state institutions were providing low quality education. States began to enact laws to require these out of state colleges to meet minimum standards if they were to offer degrees in a particular state. In Georgia, the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978, designed to regulate private degree granting institutions, was implemented. National and regional accrediting bodies also began to examine these operations more closely, as well as any off campus operations conducted away from the home campus of an institution.

The State of Georgia has experienced all types of degree programs from both out of state and inState institutions. Off campus degree programs that were in operation throughout Georgia during the 1978-1979 academic year involved 49 colleges and universities which provided numerous courses in 110 Georgia counties. These degree programs ranged from an Associate in Military Science to a Doctorate of Education Program for Educational Leaders. Ten out of state colleges and universities were found to provide off campus work in Georgia; eight of these were operating exclusively on military installations within the State. InState institutions offered off campus courses that were widespread throughout the State—both on and off military bases.

Teacher education programs were one of the major inState off campus areas of concentration during the 1978-1979 academic year. In many cases the off campus work was offered for certification/recertification purposes

for teachers and administrators. Fourteen colleges and universities provided off campus teacher education programs in approximately 1200 classes, held in 95 different counties. The majority of the institutions that provided these classes were public inState colleges and universities. Only two out of state universities offered teacher education programs in 1978-1979. The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga provided off campus work for certification/recertification purposes, and Nova University offered an external degree at the doctoral level for school administrators.

The quality of Georgia's off campus degree programs is as varied as the quality of on campus degree programs. There are currently in existence certain specific standards and criteria regarding State licensure, regional and national accreditation, and the quality controls of individual institutions that may be utilized to determine the quality of off campus degree programs. Much of that material—augmented by this first comprehensive report of precisely what is being offered, where, and by whom in off campus and external degree environments—will assist those concerned with higher education in becoming more knowledgeable about what exists and will be useful for policymakers at the institutional and State levels.

The Georgia Professional Standards Commission has formulated appropriate recommendations for standards in the area of teacher preparation, certification, and staff development as off campus and external degree programs impact on those areas. Those recommendations were forwarded to the State Board of Education in the Commission's 1979-1980 Annual Report on June 11, 1980, in accordance with the Commission's legislated mandate to "advise the State Board of Education concerning the preparation, certification, and professional growth of those persons who teach or perform duties in the school systems or schools of this State." (Those recommendations are on Page 27.)

Those recommendations were based on the evidence in this research, on testimony received through open hearings held by the Commission across the State, on consultation with experts in the field of education, on information provided by professional education organizations, on a review of existing research and practices in the area of external degree and off campus education programs, and on the backgrounds, training, expertise, and experiences of the carefully screened Commission professionals representing all levels of instruction from elementary grades through college, including both teachers and administrators, as well as local school board representatives and a representative of the State Department of Education.

The Commission is pleased to have this, and other opportunities, to work with Georgia citizens to strengthen the quality of education in the State.

Commission Off Campus Teacher Education Recommendations

In response to its legislated mandate "to advise the State Board of Education concerning the preparation, certification, and professional growth of those persons who teach or perform duties in the school systems or schools of this State," the Commission, on June 11, 1980, submitted to the State Board of Education the following recommendations concerning off campus/external degree teacher education:

- The Professional Standards Commission recommends that public out of state institutions need to be included in the provisions of the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978.
- The Professional Standards Commission recommends that institutions operating on military bases in Georgia which admit Georgia non-military citizens to their programs should have standards for faculty qualifications and support services for students which are equal to those of accredited institutions operating off military bases within the State.
- The Professional Standards Commission recommends that institutions offering off campus graduate courses in teacher education be accredited by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) in order for those courses to meet certification requirements.
- The Professional Standards Commission recommends that off campus courses in teacher education be taught by the sponsoring institution's own full time faculty or by an instructor who holds the highest earned degree in the appropriate teaching field from a college accredited by a regional accrediting association in order for those courses to be eligible for certification purposes.

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Table 1

Colleges and Universities Offering Off Campus
Degree Programs in Georgia, 1978-79

Institution	Location	Control
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	Tifton, Ga.	Public
Armstrong State College	Savannah, Ga.	Public
Augusta College	Augusta, Ga.	Public
Bainbridge Junior College	Bainbridge, Ga.	Public
Berry College	Rome, Ga.	Private
Brenau College	Gainesville, Ga.	Private
Brewton Parker College	Mt. Vernon, Ga.	Private
Central Michigan University	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	Public
Chapman College	Orange, Calif.	Private
Clayton Junior College	Morrow, Ga.	Public
Columbia Theological Seminary	Decatur, Ga.	Private
Columbus College	Columbus, Ga.	Public
Dalton Junior College	Dalton, Ga.	Public
DeKalb Community College	Clarkston, Ga.	Public
Drew University	Madison, N.J.	Private
Emanuel County Junior College	Swainsboro, Ga.	Public
Embry Riddle Aeronautical University	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Private
Fort Valley State College	Ft. Valley, Ga.	Public
Georgia College	Milledgeville, Ga.	Public
Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta, Ga.	Public
Georgia Military College	Milledgeville, Ga.	Private
Georgia Southern College	Statesboro, Ga.	Public
Georgia Southwestern College	Americus, Ga.	Public
Georgia State University	Atlanta, Ga.	Public
Gordon Junior College	Barnesville, Ga.	Public
Macon Junior College	Macon, Ga.	Public
Medical College of Georgia	Augusta, Ga.	Public
Mercer University	Atlanta, Ga.	Private
Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	Private
Middle Georgia College	Cochran, Ga.	Public
North Georgia College	Dahlonega, Ga.	Public
Nova University	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Private
Pepperdine University	Los Angeles, Calif.	Private
Piedmont College	Demorest, Ga.	Private
Pikes Peak Community College	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Public
Reinhardt College	Waleska, Ga.	Private
Saint Leo College	St. Leo, Fla.	Private
Savannah State College	Savannah, Ga.	Public
Shorter College	Rome, Ga.	Private
South Georgia College	Douglas, Ga.	Public
Southern Technical Institute	Marietta, Ga.	Public
Thomas County Community College	Thomasville, Ga.	Private
Tift College	Forsyth, Ga.	Private
Troy State University	Troy, Ala.	Public
Truett McConnell College	Cleveland, Ga.	Private
University of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	Public
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Public
Valdosta State College	Valdosta, Ga.	Public
West Georgia College	Carrollton, Ga.	Public

Table 2

College Degree Education on Military Installations in Georgia, 1978-79

Dobbins Air Force Base
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Saint Leo College, St. Leo, Florida

Fort Benning
Columbus College, Columbus, Georgia
Embry Riddle Aeronautical University, Daytona Beach, Florida
Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia
Troy State University, Troy, Alabama

Fort Gordon
DeKalb Community College, Clarkston, Georgia
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia
Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Georgia
Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, Georgia
Pepperdine University, Los Angeles, California
University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia

Fort McPherson
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
DeKalb Community College, Clarkston, Georgia
Saint Leo College, St. Leo, Florida

Fort Stewart
Armstrong State College, Savannah, Georgia
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Drew University, Madison, New Jersey
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia
Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, Georgia
Pepperdine University, Los Angeles, California
Pikes Peak Community College, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Saint Leo College, St. Leo, Florida
Savannah State College, Savannah, Georgia

Hunter Army Airfield
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Embry Riddle Aeronautical University, Daytona Beach, Florida
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia
Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Georgia
Pepperdine University, Los Angeles, California
Pikes Peak Community College, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Saint Leo College, St. Leo, Florida

Marine Corps Logistics Base
Chapman College, Orange, California

Moody Air Force Base
Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Georgia
Troy State University, Troy, Alabama

Naval Air Station
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Saint Leo College, St. Leo, Florida

Robins Air Force Base
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia
Georgia College, Milledgeville, Georgia
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia
Macon Junior College, Macon, Georgia

TABLE 3

Out of State Colleges and Universities Operating on Military Bases in Georgia. 1978-79

Institution Location	Control Costs	Accreditation[1] SOC Member[2]	Military Base Program Began	Degree[3] No. Of Programs	Enrollment	Other
Central Michigan University Mt. Pleasant, Michigan	Public $228 per 3 hr. semester course	North Central Association of Colleges & Schools •	Dobbins AFB and Naval Air Station, January 1977 Ft. McPherson January 1977 Ft. Stewart January 1977 Hunter Army Airfield January 1977	MA (30 semester hours) 2 2 2 2	1978-79 80-90 (inclusive of 3 bases)	Faculty: doctorate degree Quality checks: class visits--main campus and accrediting agency; course evaluation, students and and faculty
Chapman College Orange, California	Private $68 per semester hour	Western Association of Colleges and Schools •	Marine Corps Logistics Base, 1974	AA 1	9/78-5/79 150	Ceased to operate on base 6/1/79
Drew University Madison, New Jersey	Private $620 per semester	Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools	Ft. Stewart, January 1978	D. Minn. 1	1978-79 11 enrolled in program	Chaplains only; 2-year program; Faculty from main campus Quality checks: visits from main campus
Embry Riddle Aeronautical University Daytona Beach, Florida	Private $36 per semester hour	Southern Association of Colleges and Schools •	Ft. Benning, 1973; Hunter Army Airfield, January 1977	AS / BS 2 2 2 1	1978-79 317 99 (Oct.-July)	Quality checks: course evaluation, students; class visits, institution representative on base.

Pepperdine University Los Angeles, California	Private $103 per semester unit	Western Association of Colleges and Schools •	Ft. Gordon, July 1976; Ft. Stewart, April 1975; Hunter Army Airfield, April 1975	MA (36 semester hours) 1 1 1	6/78-6/79 340 (13 courses) 244 (12 courses) 193 (12 courses)	Faculty: master's or doctorate; Quality checks: curriculum review, main campus; faculty and course evaluation, students; local co-ordinator, monthly reports, comprehensive program exam.
Pikes Peak Community College[4] Colorado Springs, Colorado	Public $28 per quarter hour, plus lab fees	North Central Association of Colleges and Schools •	Ft. Stewart, May 1976; Hunter Army Airfield, May 1976;	AS / AA 7 1 6 1	7/78-6/79 21.3 FTE (27 courses) 13.6 FTE (25 courses)	Open door admissions; No counseling provided; Quality checks: course and faculty evaluation, students; visits; campus personnel and on base representative.
Saint Leo College St. Leo, Florida	Private $96 per 3-hour semester course	Southern Association of Colleges and Schools •	Dobbins Air Force Base and Naval Air Station, December, 1976; Ft. McPherson, May 1975; Ft. Stewart, March 1975; Hunter Army Airfield, January 1975	AA BA 60 hours 120 hours 1 5 1 5 1 6 1 6	1979 142 FTE inclusive of 3 bases 204 FTE 214 FTE	Faculty: master's; Quality checks: instruction information, campus department chairman approve; visits, main campus and local representative; course evaluation, students.
Troy State University Troy, Alabama	Public $17 to $20 per quarter hours (undergraduate); $28 to $26 per quarter hour (graduate)	Southern Association of Colleges and Schools •	Ft. Benning, January 1976; Moody Air Force Base, May 1976	BAS / MS 1 1 1 7	Fall 1978 621 97	Quality checks: class visits, local representative and main campus staff; files maintained and students interviewed, local representative.

TABLE 3 FOOTNOTES

[1]Regional Accrediting Association

[**]Member of Servicemen's Opportunity Colleges

[3] AA--Associate of Arts BAS--Bachelor of Applied Science
AS--Associate of Science MA--Master of Arts
BA--Bachelor of Arts MS--Master of Science
BS--Bachelor of Science D.Min.--Doctor of Ministry

[4]Approved by State Board of Education under the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act of 1978.

[5]Name changed from El Paso Community College in March 1978.

TABLE 4

In State Colleges and Universities Operating on Military Bases in Georgia, 1978-79

Institution Location	Control Costs	Accreditation[1] SOC Member[2]	Military Base Program Began	Degree[3] No. of Programs	Enrollment[4] No. of Courses	Other
Armstrong State College; Savannah, Georgia	State $80 per 5-hour course	SACS •	Ft. Stewart, September 1975 (Part of TARO Constotium)	No degree program; only basic core curriculum	73 (5 credit classes) 39 (3 noncredit classes)	Faculty: full and part time; Quality checks: class visits, regional accrediting and local representative; course evaluation, students; No longer in operation at base as of 8/79.
Columbus College; Columbus, Georgia	State $16 per quarter hour	SACS	Ft. Benning, 1970	No degree program; only basic core curriculum	375 (51 courses)	Faculty: full time; Quality checks: SAT required for admission; faculty and courses treated as if on campus; course and faculty evaluation, students.
DeKalb Community College; Clarkston, Georgia	Local $75 per 5-hour course	SACS •	Ft. Gordon, September, 1976; Ft. McPherson, September, 1970	AA / AS 0 6 3 1	843 (58 credit classes) [illegible]4 (4 noncredit classes) 559 (32 credit classes)	Faculty: Master's, only part time.
Fort Valley State College; Fort Valley, Georgia	State $80 per 5-hour course	SACS	Robins Air Force Base, Spring 1974 •	AS / BS 1 1	90 to 100	

Georgia College; Milledgeville, Georgia	State $80 per 5-hour course	SACS	Robins Air Force Base, Fall 1970 (Graduate work, 1974)	BBA / MBA / MSA 1 1 3	320 (13 undergraduate classes) 311 (14 graduate classes)	Faculty: full and part time.
Georgia Institute of Technology; Atlanta, Georgia	State $100 per credit hour for Video-based program (most courses are 3 credit hours)	SACS	Ft. Gordon, September 1978; Ft. Stewart, September 1978; Hunter Army Airfield, January 1979; Robins Air Force Base, September 1978	MS[a] 7 7 7 7	V / R[a] 10 7 (3 courses) 13 1 (1 course) 2 2 (1 course) 19 19 (7 courses)	Faculty: full time; No on post institutional representative; Campus representative only available 3 hours per quarter for registering and advising students; No information is collected regularly.
Georgia Military College; Milledgeville, Georgia	Private $23 per quarter hour	SACS	Ft. Gordon, 1975; Hunter Army Airfield, March 1979; Moody Air Force Base, 1974	AA		Quality checks: course evaluation, students; visits, local representative and main campus staff.
Georgia Southern College; Statesboro, Georgia	State $100 per 5-hour course (Ft. Gordon); $80 per 5-hour course (Ft. Stewart)	SACS	Ft. Gordon, 1970; Ft. Stewart, September 1975 (Part of TARO Consortium)	MED / EDS 1 1 no degree program; only basic core curriculum	119 (7 graduate courses in education) 38 (4 credit classes) 45 (3 non-credit classes)	Faculty: full and part time; Quality checks: class visits, regional accrediting and local representative.

Georgia State University; Atlanta, Georgia	State $21 per quarter hour	SACS	Ft. Benning Summer 1970	MED / EDS[7] / MBA 2 2 1	785 (51 classes) Approximately 40 military personnel enrolled in classes per quarter	Faculty: full time.
Macon Junior College; Macon, Georgia	State $62 per 5-hour course	SACS	Robins Air Force Base, Fall 1970	AS 1	Approximately 1300	
Savannah State College; Savannah, Georgia	State $80 per 5-hour course	SACS	Ft. Stewart, September 1975 (Part of TARO Consortium)	No degree program; only basic core curriculum	117 (8 courses)	Faculty: full time: Quality checks: class visits, regional accrediting and local representative; course evaluation, students.
University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia	State $100 per 5-hour course	SACS	Ft. Gordon, 1970	Mainly MED/EDS or courses for recertification	7 (2 graduate courses in education)	Faculty: full time

TABLE 4 FOOTNOTES

[1]Southern Association of Colleges and Schools
[2]Member Servicemen's Opportunity Colleges
AA--Associate of Arts
AS--Associate of Science
BBA--Bachelor of Business Administration
MS--Master of Science
MSA--Master of Science in Administration
MBA--Master of Business Administration
MED--Master of Education
EDS--Education Specialist

[4]Total number of students registered for 3 quarters (Fall 1978, Winter 1979, Spring 1979)
[5]Basically Video-Based Instructional System
[6]V--Video Based Program enrollments
R--Regular course with instructor
[7]EDS in elementary education ceased to operate Fall 1979.

Table 5

Off Campus Credit Courses, 1978-79, University System of Georgia

Institution	Number of Credit Courses	Number of Counties	Enrollment[1]
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College (Tift County)	5	1	99
Armstrong State College* (Chatham County)	8	2	96
Augusta College (Richmond County)	17	5	68
Bainbridge Junior College (Decatur County)	4	1	17
Clayton Junior College (Clayton County)	6	1	96
Columbus College*[2] (Muscogee County)	51	1	375
Dalton Junior College (Whitfield County)	5	3	86
Emanuel County Junior College (Emanuel County)	8	3	156
Fort Valley State College[3] (Peach County)		1	90 to 100
Georgia College* (Baldwin County)	57	8	996
Georgia Institute of Technology*[3] (Fulton County)	49	9	486
Georgia Southern College* (Bulloch County)	113	22	1218
Georgia Southwestern College (Sumter County)	200	31	990
Georgia State University* (Fulton County)	266	23	2622
Gordon Junior College (Lamar County)	21	4	287
Macon Junior College* (Bibb County)	3	1	46
Medical College of Georgia (Richmond County)	42	2	627
Middle Georgia College (Bleckley County)	40	3	698
North Georgia College (Lumpkin County)	43	11	338
Savannah State College*[3] (Chatham County)	8	1	117
South Georgia College (Coffee County)	36	9	522
Southern Technical Institute (Cobb County)	4	3	70
University of Georgia*[4] (Clarke County)	294	44	2228
Valdosta State College (Lowndes County)	124	17	1289
West Georgia College (Carroll County)	198	23	2118

Source: Board of Regents, University System of Georgia Off Campus Offerings, Quarterly Summaries—Fall 1978, Winter 1979, and Spring 1979.

[1]Enrollment: Fall 1978, Winter 1979, and Spring 1979—Total number of students enrolled in credit courses.

[2]Off campus courses only on a military base.

[3]Does not include video-based programs at military bases and other locations.

[4]Does not include off campus courses listed in Regents Report but actually conducted in Athens on campus.

*Institution offering courses on a military installation.

Table 6

Off Campus Credit Courses, 1978-79, DeKalb Community College

	Fall 1978	Winter 1979	Spring 1979	Total
Military				
No. of courses	29	27	34	90
Enrollment	445	445	512	1402
Nonmilitary				
No. of courses	7	13	14	34
Enrollment	73	123	191	387
Total				
No. of courses	36	40	48	124
Enrollment	518	568	703	1789

Source: DeKalb Community College, Off Campus Quarterly Reports, Fall 1978, Winter 1979, and Spring 1979.

Table 7

Off Campus Credit Courses, 1978-79, Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia

Institution	Approx. No. of Credit Courses	No. of Counties	Enrollment[1] (Approx.)
Berry College (Floyd County)	10	4	236
Brenau College (Hall County)	195	11	1108
Brewton Parker College (Montgomery County)	120	12	1105
Columbia Theological Seminary (DeKalb County)	3	1	8
Georgia Military College (Baldwin County)		3	
Mercer University-Atlanta (DeKalb County)	36	2	213
Mercer University-Macon (Bibb County)		1	60
Piedmont College (Habersham County)	9	1	99
Reinhardt College (Cherokee County)	18	1	150
Shorter College (Floyd County)	1	1	8
Thomas County Community College (Thomas County)		3	162
Tift College (Monroe County)	27	1	300
Truett-McConnell College (White County)	147	6	725

Source: Individual private colleges and universities.
[1]Enrollment - totals for Fall 1978, Winter 1979, and Spring 1979.

Table 8

Colleges and Universities Offering Off Campus Degree Programs in Teacher Education

Fall 1978—Spring 1979

Institution	Control	NCATE[1] Member	No. of Counties	No. of Courses	Enrollment[2] (approx.)
Augusta College (Augusta, Ga.)	Public	yes	5	17	68
Berry College (Rome, Ga.)	Private	yes	4	10	236
Brenau College (Gainesville, Ga.)	Private		8	92	554
Georgia College (Milledgeville, Ga.)	Public	yes	6	23	194
Georgia Southern College (Statesboro, Ga.)	Public	yes	21	97	1031
Georgia Southwestern College (Americus, Ga.)	Public	yes	30	199	977
Georgia State University (Atlanta, Ga.)	Public	yes	23	187	1956
North Georgia College (Dahlonega, Ga.)	Public	yes	9	35	269
Nova University[3] (Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.)	Private		1	2-3 areas	20
Reinhardt College (Waleska, Ga.)	Private		1	6	27
University of Georgia (Athens, Ga.)	Public	yes	40	183	1033
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Chattanooga, Tenn.)	Public	yes	1	32	229
Valdosta State College (Valdosta, Ga.)	Public	yes	16	104	1184
West Georgia College (Carrollton, Ga.)	Public	yes	23	186	1913

[1]National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education.

[2]Total number of students enrolled in each off campus course for Fall 1978, Winter 1979, and Spring 1979.

[3]For further information see the discussion on Nova's program, above.

Table 9

Georgia Area Teacher Education Services, 1978-79

Atlanta Area Teacher Education Service (AATES)—Services 7 counties

Private Institutions	Public Institutions
Atlanta University	Georgia State University
Emory University	Georgia Institute of Technology
Mercer University (Atlanta)	University of Georgia
Oglethorpe University	West Georgia College

Coastal Area Teacher Education Service (CATES)—Services 41 counties

Public Institutions	
Armstrong State College	Georgia Southwestern College
Augusta College	Georgia State University
Brunswick Junior College	Savannah State College
Emanuel County Junior College	South Georgia College
Georgia College	University of Georgia
Georgia Southern College	Valdosta State College

Middle Georgia Area Teacher Education Service (MGATES)—Services 22 counties

Private Institution	Public Institutions
Mercer University (Macon) (withdrawn from MGATES effective 8/31/79)	Fort Valley State College
	Georgia College
	Georgia Southern College
	Georgia Southwestern College
	Georgia State University
	University of Georgia
	Valdosta State College
	West Georgia College

Northwest Georgia Area Teacher Education Service (NWGATES)—Services 24 counties

Private Institution	Public Institutions
Berry College	Columbus College
	Georgia State University
	North Georgia College
	University of Georgia
	West Georgia College

Table 10

Area Teacher Education Services, 1978-79

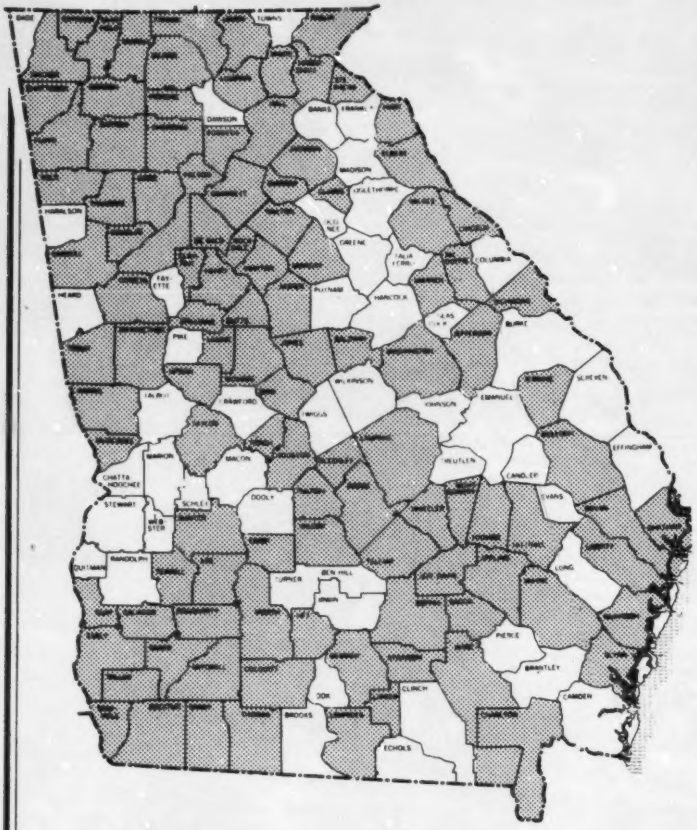
Area Service	No. of Courses	Enrollment
AATES	163	1169
CATES	140	1200
MGATES	149	810
NWGATES	143	1222
Total	**595**	**4401**

Map 1

Off Campus Degree Programs in Georgia

1978 - 1979

Shaded counties indicate location of off campus courses.



Map 2

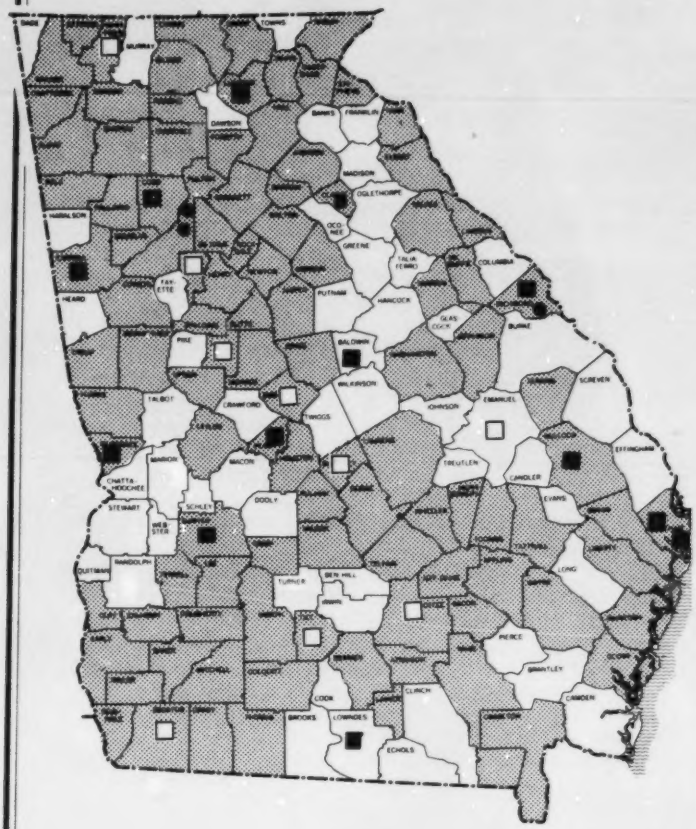
Military Installations in Georgia
1978 - 1979

● Air Force ■ Army ★ Marine □ Navy

Map 3

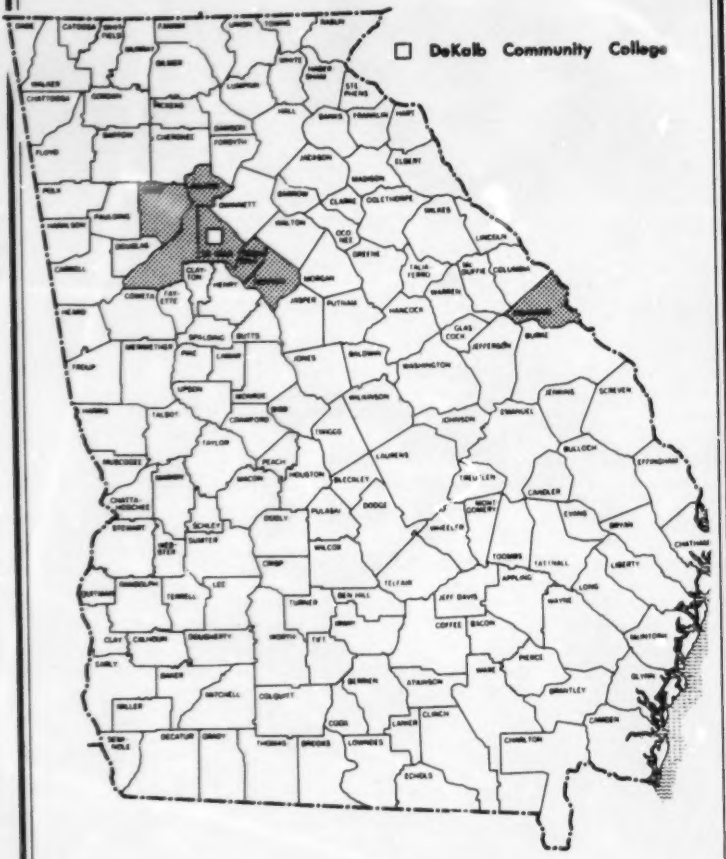
Location by County of Off Campus Courses Offered 1978-79 by the University System of Georgia.

□ Junior College ■ Senior College ● University



Map 4

Location by County of Off Campus Courses Offered 1978-79 by DeKalb Community College.

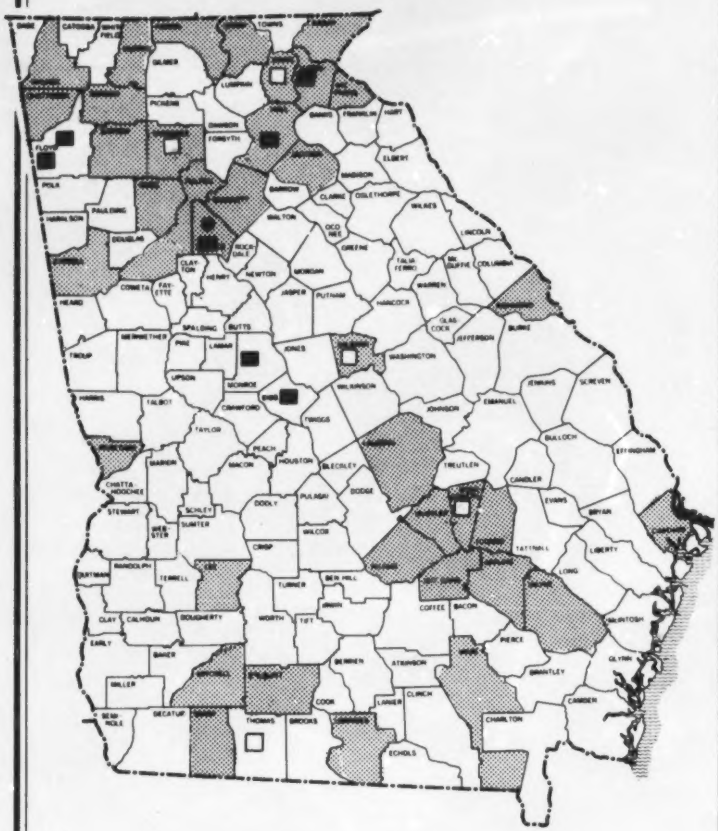


Map 5

Location by County of Off Campus Courses Offered 1978-79 by Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia.

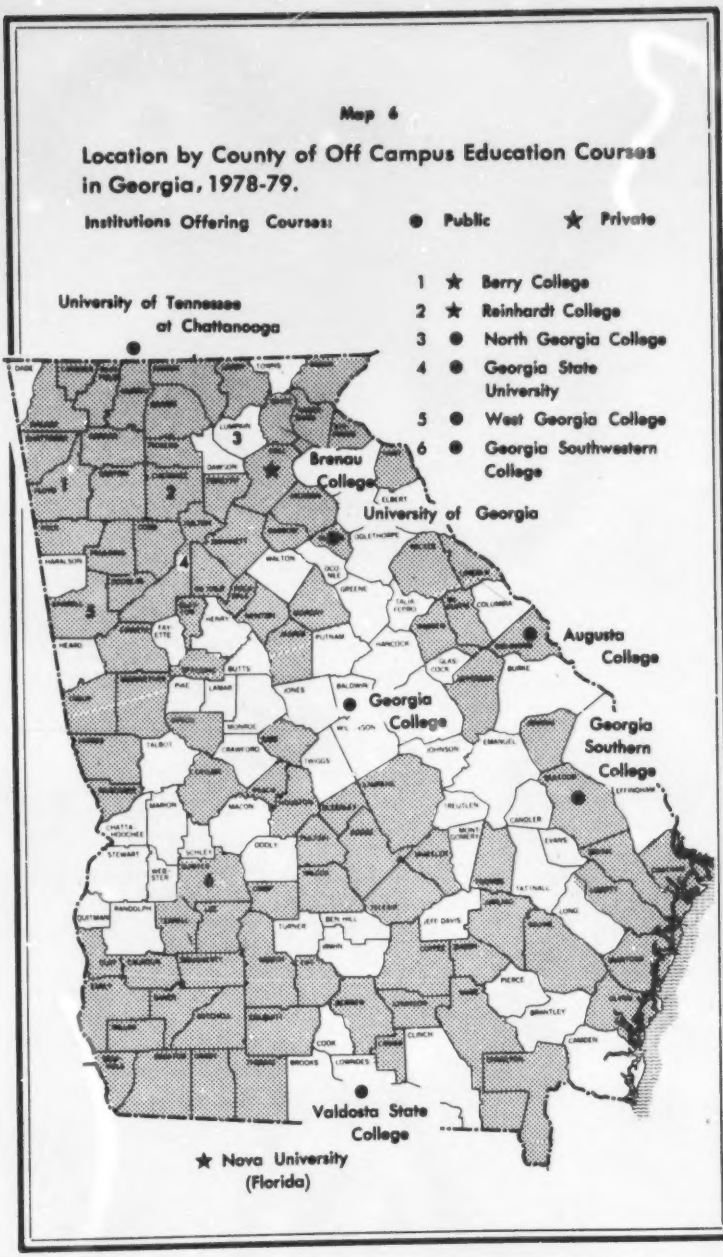
□ Junior College ■ Senior College or University

● Graduate Programs Only



Map 6

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses in Georgia, 1978-79.



Map 7

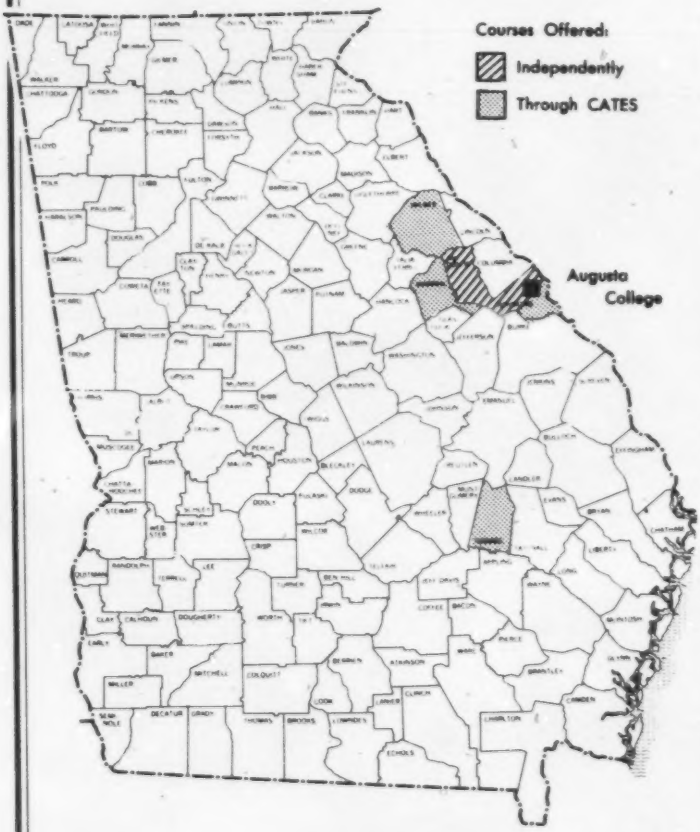
Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

Numbers represent the number of institutions offering one or more education courses within the county.

Map 8

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

Augusta College



CATES Through Coastal Area Teacher Education Service

Map 9

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses
1978 - 1979
Berry College

Map 10

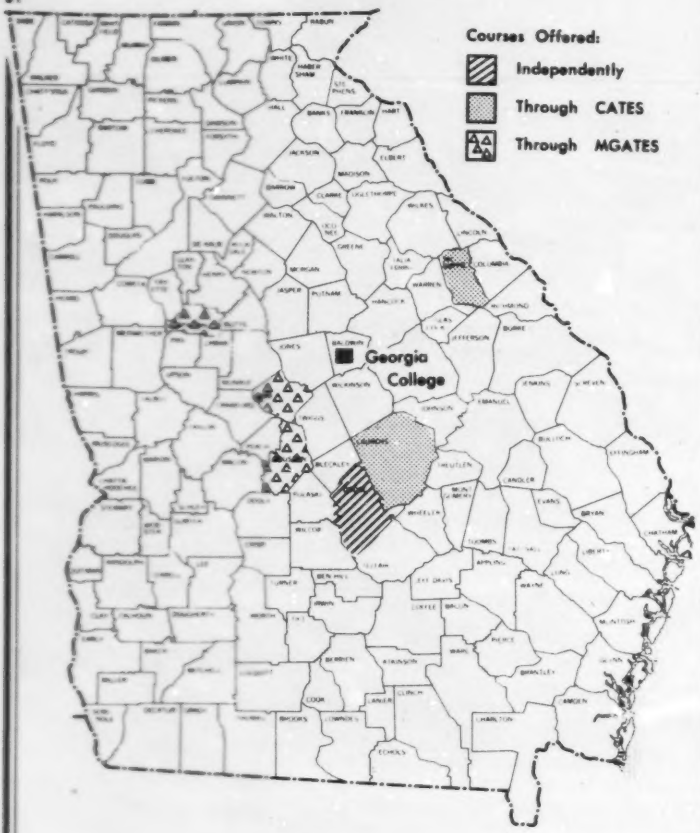
Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

Brenau College

Map 11

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

Georgia College

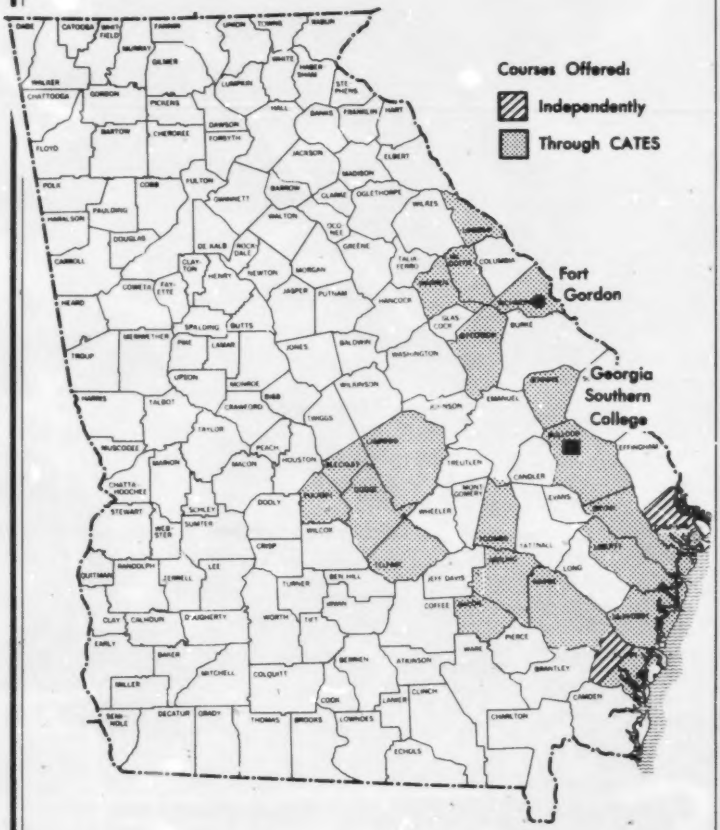


CATES Through Coastal Area Teacher Education Service
MGATES Through Middle Georgia Area Teacher Education Service

Map 12

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

Georgia Southern College

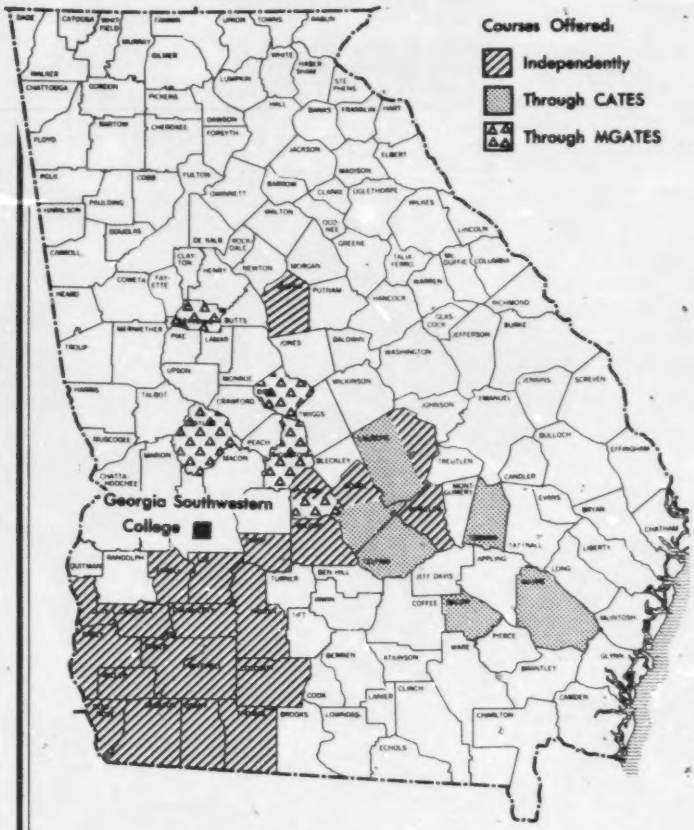


CATES Through Coastal Area Teacher Education Service

Map 13

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

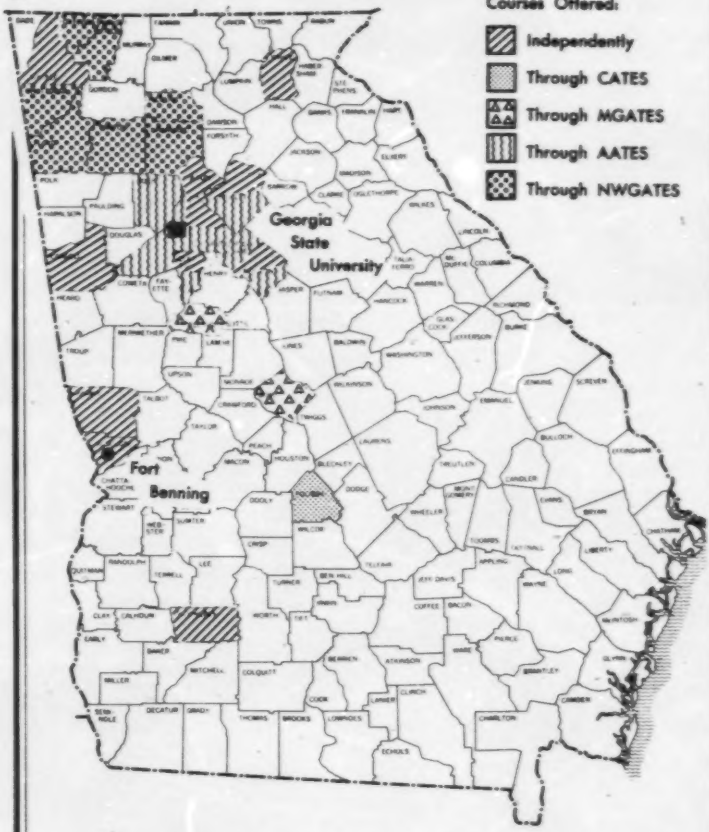
Georgia Southwestern College



CATES Through Coastal Area Teacher Education Service
MGATES Through Middle Georgia Area Teacher Education Service

Map 14

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses
1978 - 1979
Georgia State University

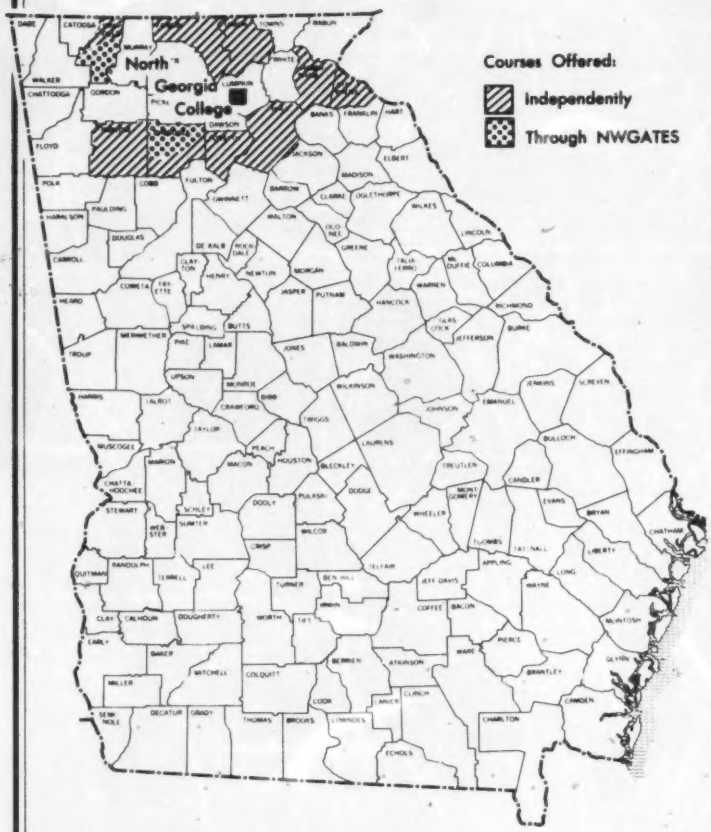


CATES Through Coastal Area Teacher Education Service
MGATES Through Middle Georgia Area Teacher Education Service
AATES Through Atlanta Area Teacher Education Service
NWGATES Through Northwest Georgia Area Teacher Education Service

Map 15

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

North Georgia College



NWGATES Through Northwest Georgia Area Teacher Education Service

Map 16

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

Out of State Universities

★ University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

● Nova University (Florida)

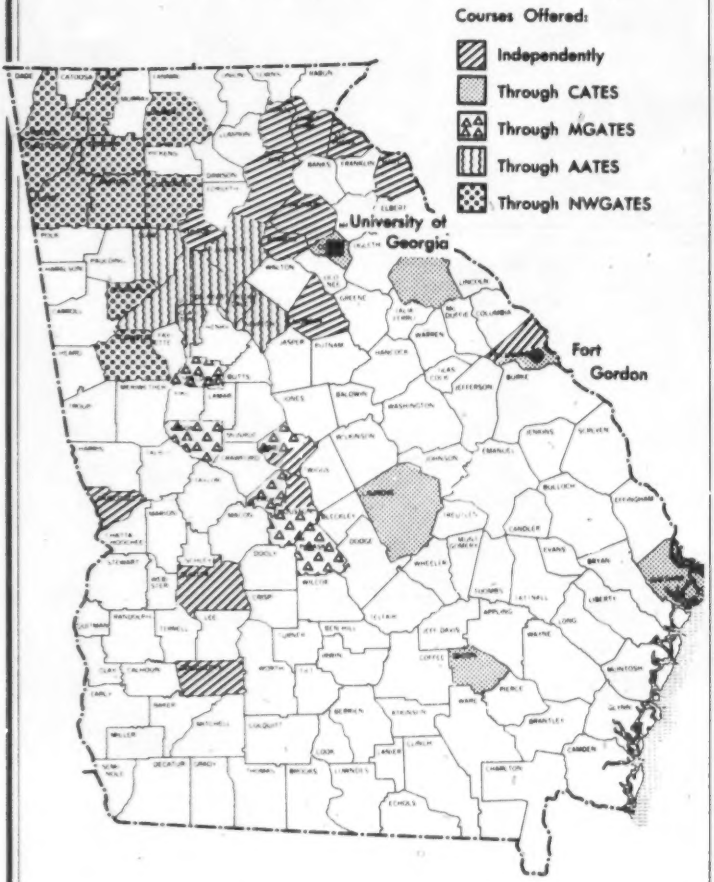
Map 17

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses
1978 - 1979
Reinhardt College

Map 18

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

University of Georgia

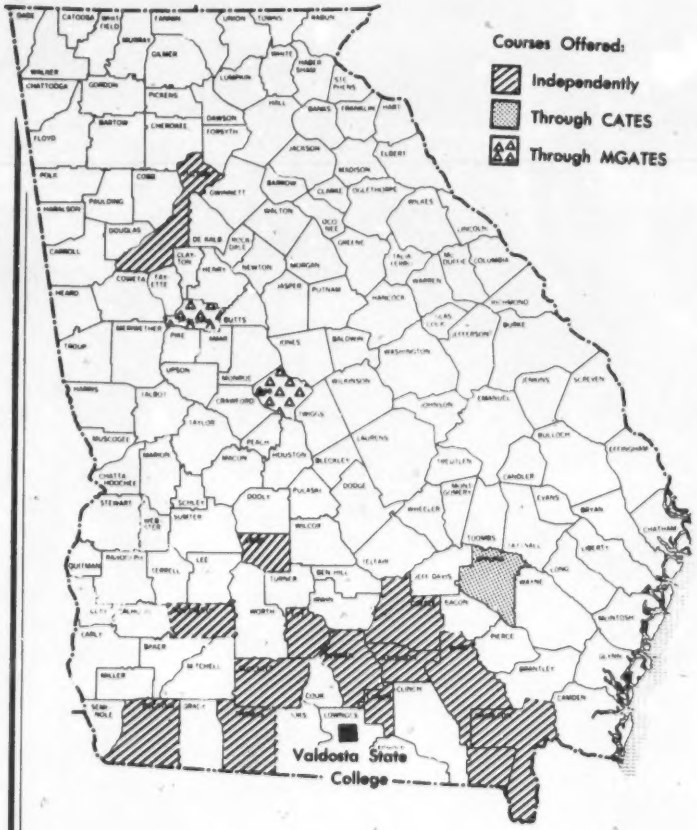


CATES Through Coastal Area Teacher Education Service
MGATES Through Middle Georgia Area Teacher Education Service
AATES Through Atlanta Area Teacher Education Service
NWGATES Through Northwest Georgia Area Teacher Education Service

Map 19

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

Valdosta State College

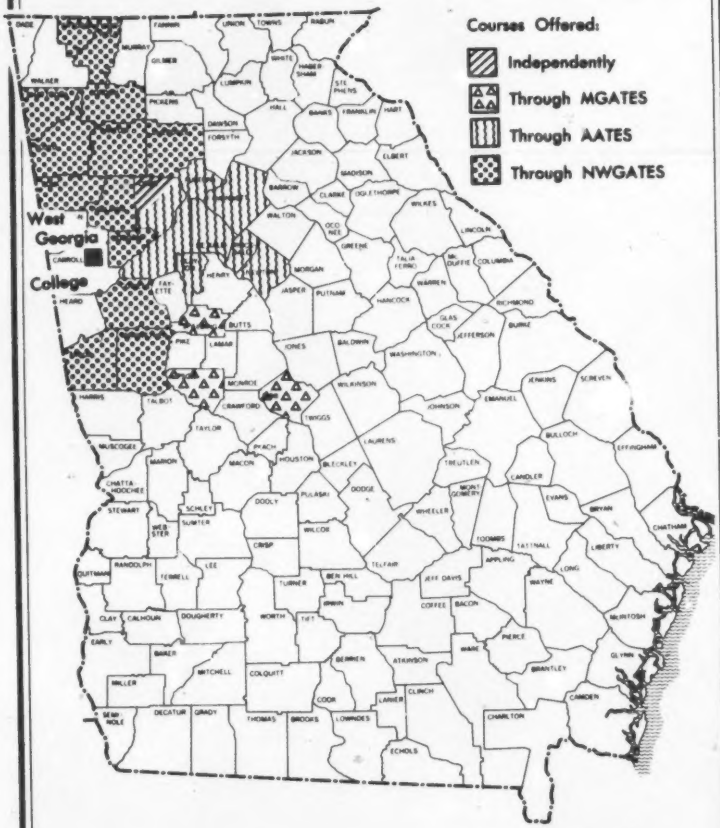


CATES Through Coastal Area Teacher Education Service
MGATES Through Middle Georgia Area Teacher Education Service

Map 20

Location by County of Off Campus Education Courses 1978 - 1979

West Georgia College



MGATES Through Middle Georgia Area Teacher Education Service
AATES Through Atlanta Area Teacher Education Service
NWGATES Through Northwest Georgia Area Teacher Education Service

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